The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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ANTI-UNIONISTS WOULD TELL WORKERS WHAT TO THINK

In urging the annual convention of the national association of manufacturers to continue its anti-union policy, President Edgerton made this reference to workers:

"Let them get from us their ideals and standards of life rather than from those pseudo friends who exploit them through appeals to their ignorance, prejudice and baser passions."

How like a tinseled potentate this sounds!

What an assumption! What a superiority these anti-unionists affect!

They talk of liberty and freedom, but these are unknown ideals when they refer to workers.

It never enters their minds that the workers, as they, are entitled to their own ideals, aspirations and intellectual longings.

The worker, in the opinion of these anti-unionists, is but an automaton—if his "ignorance, prejudice, and baser passions" are not aroused.

And to control this automaton it is necessary to set his wages, hours and working conditions—to control his life, to deny him association with other workers except as the employer dictates.

When the worker is unorganized, "ideals and standards of life" can be enforced on him that are satisfactory to "Us."

Where the worker is controlled by "Us," others do his thinking, not only in matters relating to industry, but in all things that even remotely affect his life.

Never resentful against injustice and social wrong, this worker, submissive and meek, is referred to by "Us"—as the correct type of employe.

In short, the anti-union theory is more than stopping a group of workers from striking or haggling with them over wage increases.

Anti-unionism means control of the workers' lives. It means just what Mr. Edgerton tells his associates: "Let them get from us their ideals and standards of life."

The term "collective bargaining" has too often lost some of its deeper meanings to workers. But this is not true of employers.

The imposing feature of collective bargaining is not material gains, but the spiritual forces aroused in workers.

Anti-union employers—that is, those who shape anti-union policies—are thoroughly alive to these spiritual forces, which they would keep dormant by disorganizing the workers or by controlling them through company "unions."

When workers are united they can develop their own ideals and standards of life. They can not be harnessed to their tasks nor can their mentality be stupified.

To enslave men, control of their minds is necessary. When men are mentally free, it is impossible to enslave them physically.

This independence of the workers is feared by reaction, as it feared popular elections and free education when first proposed.

"Us" talks of the workers' "ignorance, prejudice and baser passions," but these anti-unionists are themselves engulfed in the ignorance and prejudice of by-gone days.

To them, industry must ever be the same man-killing device. It must retain its deadly occupational diseases, its costly labor turnover, its unemployment and bread lines, its fatalities, its wastes and its insistence that workers are a commodity.

Men emphasize their incompetence and incapacity when they ignore these conditions and accuse others of "ignorance" and "prejudice."

The president of the national association of manufacturers has stated the anti-unionists' position in a nutshell. With unusual frankness he has clarified a question that is befuddled by those who will not tell the truth; who will not acknowledge that they, too, believe in the "democracy" of ancient Greece—that underlings are necessary to support the few—rather than in the democracy of Jefferson and Lincoln.

LIFE IS ENDANGERED BY NEW HAVEN ROAD

New Haven, Conn., May 26.—Reports by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad on its efficiencies are not indorsed by A. G. Peck, inspector, interstate commerce commission, in his report on conditions at this railroad's Readville shops. It is shown that life is actually endangered by the rail road continuing its lockout of shop men.

Inspector Peck calls attention to shop disclosed several instances where inferior work was being performed and where work, which should have been performed, had been wilfully neglected," says the report. "Of four engines, which were on their wheels on the finishing track and were being painted, the main air reservoirs, two on each locomotive, had not been hammer tested, as evidenced by the absence of hammer marks and by the accumulation of grease and dirt on pipe fittings, supporting bolts and bands. After these instances had been directed to the attention of the officials in charge, it was found that an attempt had been made to hammer test two out of the eight reservoirs, but they had not been turned or taken down, and only a small portion had been hammer tested.

"We endeavored to impress upon officials in charge and employes doing this work that injury and death has frequently resulted from failure of main air reservoirs."

This statement by government officials, that the New Haven is jeopardizing lives of passengers, is ignored by the public press that has ignored much startling evidence of the lack of efficiency of the road.

The report quotes Donovan, general foreman boiler maker, who acknowledged that lives are endangered.

"They are pressing us for power—pressure is being brought on us and a lot of things are getting by," said Foreman Donovan. "It has been hell around here ever since July 1 (when the strike started). You can see for yourself. I don't have to tell you. I've got about 15 of my old men back. The other men on the erecting side never had any previous railroad experience and you can imagine what I am contending with. You have to watch them all the time."

ACTORS' EQUITY SHOP OPPOSED BY MANAGERS

New York, May 26.—In their negotiations with the producing managers' association the Actors' Equity association is standing for recognition of the union shop, which they call "equity shop."

The actors' committee reports that the managers "assume that our only object in seeking the 'equity shop' is to increase our membership."

"This is indeed one, and a most potent reason for the 'equity shop,' but it is not the only reason. Another strong reason is the fact that we can not trust the producing managers' association to be able to deal with the actors in their several plants throughout the United States.

"This could be the largest bread trust in the country. It has aimed a blow at the heart of unionism by refusing to deal collectively with its bakery workers. No anti-unionism could be more pronounced. It is the individual bargaining every element of trade unionism disappears.

"The bread trust would establish Garylsm in the food industry. That the bakery workers are aware of this is shown by their response to Ward's anti-union declaration.

The trade union movement is rallying to the support of the locked-out independent bakers are profiting by the Ward lockout and are securing the business of his customers.

The bakery workers are alive to the value of publicity and are spreading their story to every member and friend of organized labor.

The bakery workers are stripping the camouflage from the bread trust, showing that the bread trust wants anti-union conditions through its destruction of the power to bargain with individual workers.

IF WOMEN ORGANIZE NO COURT IS NEEDED

Washington, May 26.—"I want to say to the working women of the District of Columbia that they needn't accept any wage cuts. If they would stand together for a single day they would not need to suffer. If they would organize they would get not only the $16.50 a week, formerly guaranteed to them by law, but more."

This statement was made by Miss Rose Schneiderman, vice president of the National women's trade union league, at the closing session of a conference called by that body to consider the supreme court decision against the District minimum wage law.

"This idea of always being a poor working girl is nonsense," continued Miss Schneiderman. "There is no reason why a working girl should be poor. Mrs. Baker, for instance, who are organized, get good wages. Girls working in such a prosperous business as the express company receive a starvation wage because they are not organized."

A. F. of L. Vice President Woll, Miss Ethel Smith, legislative secretary of the National women's trade union league, and Miss Florence Kelley, Consumers' league, were appointed to study "a program such as all groups may be able to promote, such study to be reported by the first of November, 1923, to each of the groups at this conference, and to cover especially the legislative proposals which have been presented to this conference, as follows:

"Restriction of power of the supreme court of the United States. All proposed methods to be studied.

"Amendment of the federal constitution for the purpose of insuring the protection of social legislation and the rights of labor.

"Amendment of the federal constitution which will give to the states and congress the power to enact wage legislation.

"Minimum wage statutes to come within the limits of the supreme court decision."

The conference declared that when the court deprives women of a legal right to a living wage "the public as well as the women workers themselves are confronted with conditions which call for fundamental consideration.

"It is the sense of this conference, composed of representatives of 27 organizations, including the organized workers, the churches, organized women and groups representing various social interests, that earnest consideration be given to the significance of the movement of women workers to organize for their own protection through the establishment by collective agreement with employers of a minimum standard of conditions of employment. To this end we request the organizations here represented to give consideration to possible methods of co-operation with this movement."

UNIONS ARE AIDING LOCKED-OUT BAKERS

Chicago, May 26.—Organized bakery workers are making effective resistance to the Ward baking company's efforts to destroy trade union conditions in their several plants throughout the United States.

This company is the largest bread trust in the country. It has aimed a blow at the heart of unionism by refusing to deal collectively with its bakery workers. No anti-unionism could be more pronounced. It is the individual bargaining every element of trade unionism disappears.

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RAILROAD BOARD HEAD HAS ANCIENT IDEALS

Chicago, May 26.—The reason for the workers' loss of confidence in the railroad labor board is clearly indicated by the protest to President Harding against the reappointment of Judge B. M. Barton, member of the board's public group.

The protest was signed by the executives of the standard railroad labor organizations. They declared that a study of Judge Barton's opinions as a member of the board "reveals a mental attitude most inappropriate to a representative of the public upon a board intended to mediate and adjust differences between employers and employed.

"To the performance of the duties of a member of the labor board, Judge Barton has unfortunately brought a most inappropriate mental equipment," the union executives declare. "He views all questions as a lawyer and a judge, and tests them with peculiarly antique legalistic reasoning.

"He is obsessed with the idea that it is necessary to preserve complete individual 'freedom of contract' as one of the foundations 'on which our civilization and liberties are founded.' He persistently urges the right of the individual employe to exert his puny strength against the crushing economic power of his employer.

"It is Judge Barton's failure to understand these principles that leads him not only a biased judge of the question presented by the railway unions, but also makes him a destroyer of the labor board. Not only do his opinions alienate all confidence among the employes, but if all of his subjective opinions they would make the board itself a trivial and futile body, wasting its time with a host of petty questions, with no opportunity to hear, consider or decide issues of vast consequence and of truly national effect."

PENNSY BACKS DOWN; WILL MEET R. R. BOARD

Chicago, May 26.—The strategy board of the Pennsylvania railroad has retreated under the fire of publicity aimed at it in its controversy with the railroad labor board. The railroad managers have changed front, and President Rea has notified the board that he will appear before it to explain its controversy with the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

This dispute is similar to that with the road's system federation. The road refused to confer in any way who its employes shall select to represent them in wage negotiations. The trade union employes replied that this is their own affair. The railroad labor board ruled that the road has no more right to interfere in the matter than the workers would have the right to say who the road's stockholders should elect to represent them.

The board ordered the road to hold a new election for its system federation employes. This was 18 months ago, but the order has not been obeyed. Now the board has ordered the road to hold a new election in the case of its railway clerks. This was likewise ignored, and the board called on President Rea to appear before it. Mr. Rea has concluded to accept—which in itself is a concession by this autocratic corporation.

LET UNCLE SAM FILL IMMIGRATION WANTS

New York, May 26.—President Grace of the Bethlehem steel corporation has solved the immigration question. He suggests that immigrants be selected by the consular service, and that employers may secure want labor—or imagine they want labor—they could apply to the consular service, who would fill their wants. The scheme would be a delightful one in strike times.

EMPLOYERS DON'T THINK

New York, May 26.—John R. Edgerton, president of the National association of manufacturers, is liable to be court-mantuled for telling tales out of school.

In his annual address to the manufacturers' association in the city he called on one of the greatest obstacles of said one of the greatest obstacles of American industry are the employers who "are a good lawyer to think for them."

This situation now exists in the coal industry, where attorneys are issuing proclamations to the United States and commission in the name of the coal owners.

President Edgerton's charge is more severe than any statement trade unionists ever made. The organized workers believe the greatest reflection that can be made on a person is to say he does not think.

FOOD PRICES GO UP.

Washington, May 26.—Food prices increased 1 per cent in April, 1923, as compared with the previous month, reports the United States bureau of labor statistics.

LOW LIVING STANDARDS DRIVE AMERICANS OUT

New York, May 26.—Writing in a local newspaper, Henry A. Wise Wood, inventor of printing machinery, challenges the plea of the national association of manufacturers for more immigrants to do the rougher tasks that Americans now refuse. Mr. Wood says:

"The American has shown aversion to the 'rougher tasks' only where these were performed by the foreigner with whom he did not care to associate, and upon whose lower pay he can not subsist. One need only go upon the farms and cattle ranges of the country and into the smaller villages where foreign labor has not yet penetrated, to find native workers contentedly performing the rougher tasks of agriculture and industry.

"The truth of the matter is that into whatever walk of industrial life the foreigner has come his lesser living needs have driven out the American.

"The committee's report broadly charges the shortage of labor to the absence of immigration. It does not reveal the fact that the most keenly felt shortage of labor is in those highly skilled trades that are above and beyond the immigrant; nor the other fact that the so-called shortage of rough labor is local and not general; that it is a matter of maldistribution and of pay.

"The committee's report, of course, does not reveal the fact that unless bad times with the alien labor it wants let in now.

"Where the manufacturers themselves, instead of the whole community, to be charged with the slack-time misery of idle workers, and of unskilled labor, it is to be suspected that they would be able to worry along without it."

COOLIE LABOR LOVER BLEATS HIS ANARCHY

New York, May 26.—Captain Robert Dollar, vessel owner, rabid antiunionist and partisan of Chinese coolies, told the convention of the national association of manufacturers how he and other San Francisco business men smashed a water-front strike in that city five years ago.

The captain said he made it possible to raise $1,000,000 in 10 minutes to fight the strike, and that when violence occurred in the docks, business men notified the district attorney: "If something isn't done about this to-morrow evening you are going to be strung up to a telegraph pole."

Captain Dollar is well-known on the Pacific coast as a violator of the seamen's law, and as an employer of Chinese coolie labor. When the world war started he was operating his vessels under the British flag. Rumors of German submarines along the Pacific coast were heard, and accordingly captain dropped the British flag and put his vessels under the protection of the Stars and Stripes.

MILLIONS EXPENDED FOR STRIKEBREAKERS

New York, May 26.—The manner in which railroads are wasting the people's money is shown by the New York Central's charge that John Scott, head of a private detective agency padded his bill to $50 or $60 a day.

Ascher furnished strikebreakers to the company before it reached an agreement with the railway shop men. The private detective was paid $534,921 for hiring and feeding the strikebreakers. His claims that his bill totals $917,263, and wants an additional $383,311. The railroad contends that Ascher padded his expenditures and has been overpaid $350,685.

TO DEFEND FREE PRESS

Knoxville, Tenn., May 26.—The convention of the Tennessee state federation of labor pledged moral and financial support to Jacob Cohen, editor of the Memphis Labor World, who was fined $1,000 and sentenced to jail for six months by Federal Judge Sanford, for labor editor published an article on strikebreakers and the court claimed that statements made in the article aimed at the request of the Illinois Central and Pryor railroads. The case is now appealed to the federal court of appeals.

The convention arranged to fight contract convict labor and will ask candidates at the next election to pledge themselves against this system.

SOL SONTHEIMER IS DEAD.

Hartford, Conn., May 26.—Sol Sontheimer, well-known member of the Cigar Makers' union, died in a hospital in this city after a lengthy illness. He was 64 years old.

Deceased served as representative of the A. F. of L. and of the Cigar Makers' international union. He was active in the local and state movements. He came to this city from Cleveland, where he served as president of that central body.

Trust's Wage Increase Is Mostly Sheer Bluff

Washington, May 26.—The steel trust is securing cheap publicity at the expense of underpaid employees, according to a letter to A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison from General Organizer Duffy, who writes from Pittsburgh as follows:

"Around the steel mills in Braddock I found the increase in wages that was so well advertised by Judge Gary is not general, as many of the steel workers got nothing. Others got 2 per cent and others got a bare 5. There as 1½ per cent increase. There is general disappointment among the men in not getting the full 10% increase, as advertised, and some are leaving to take other jobs."

NO VIRTUE IN GARYISM INDUSTRY PROBERS FIND

Boston, May 26.—"A one-man policy is generally unsatisfactory and industrial progress in labor relations does not lie in this direction."

The above rejection of Garyism comes from a committee representing the national economic league that investigated industrial relations, where be active participation by employes or representatives of employes in all problems of management.

Acting the worker?" The question was answered "yes" by 78 per cent of the 700 members of the council who voted.

The committee presents conclusions that any group of employes or industrial workers want a voice in that portion of management that directly affects them, and that they are not interested in other phases of the business.

The committee says it finds no indication that employes generally desire arbitrary control, are interested in assuming the responsibilities of ownership or would exercise such control efficiently without long experience and training in management.

"Your committee believes that employes should have a voice in any question of management affecting their interest and welfare that they should be consulted on all questions related to adjustment of conditions under which they work, hours, wages, working conditions, wages, hours of labor, discipline, safety, and the like."

"Present standards," says the committee, "must be more equitable from the point of view of the interest of the employer and the community. Heretofore standards have been arbitrary."

After reviewing the difficulty of getting the human element to permeate large establishments the report says:

"Full co-operation from all in an enterprise comes from mutual exchange of ideas and free discussion of the situation does not lie in this direction."

WHIPPER'S TRIAL HALTED

Cross City, Fla., May 26.—Attorneys for Higginbotham, whipping boss of the Putnam lumber company, who is charged with the death of Martin Tabert, took advantage of Governor Hardy's law which removes a judge from the trial if affidavits charging bias be filed. There is nothing to prevent the defense from repeating this objection to all of the judges in the state of Florida.

The state legislature is in session, and efforts are being made to change this law.

500,000 NEED LEGAL AID.

Washington, May 26.—Poverty is the chief reason for 500,000 persons in this country each year are unable to obtain legal justice, John R. Bradway of Philadelphia told a convention of social workers here. The speaker is chairman of the committee on legal aid societies.

"Justice people are left outside the law," Mr. Bradway said. "They can not be expected to obey the law unless we help overcome this abuse."

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Cincinnati, May 26.—The Typographical union has signed agreements with newspaper publishers that rates be advanced to $51 a week for city work and $54 for out. The hours will remain 44 seven and one-half, with time and one-half for overtime. The contract will continue for one year. Members of the union declare this is the second highest scale in the country.

IRON MOLDERS GAIN.

Rochester, N. Y., May 26.—Iron Molders' union No. 11 has advanced wages $1 a day through mediation. More than 600 workers are benefited.

PHONEY TEXTILE UNION JOINS WITH EMPLOYERS

New York, May 26.—Officers of the United Textile Workers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., protest against the combination of southern mill owners and the seceding Amalgamated textile union to destroy bona fide trade unionism in the southern textile industry.

The seceders are touring the Carolinas on an alleged investigating trip and have been wined and dined by business men who discharge employes if they join the United Textile Workers.

"We are these representatives of the Fall River textile council received with open arms by the authorities," say officers of the United Textile Workers.

"What is the motive back of this junket?

"Who is paying the bill?

"The motive, in the opinion of this executive council, is first to use every effort to destroy the United Textile Workers of America, and second, that the same strangle hold may be placed about the necks of the workers in the south as has been placed about their necks in Fall River, Mass.

"The workers of Fall River, as well as the workers in every other textile mill in the country, must be united, indeed, to their own interests if they permit this group now in the south who have linked themselves with the manufacturers of the south) to represent them when they return to Fall River."

Occupational Diseases Come Under Compensation Law

Washington, May 26.—Acting Attorney General Seymour has ruled that Comptroller General Brandt has authority to deny compensation payments to persons who are suffering from occupational diseases.

These awards were made by the federal compensation commission, and the comptroller general's decision brought acute condition to most of the 200 beneficiaries who were denied compensation.

"The fundamental purpose of an employers' compensation act is an humanitarian one," said the acting attorney general. "It should, therefore, be administered with some regard for humanitarian principles. The employees' compensation commission, acting in accordance with powers conferred on it by the compensation act, has 'personal injury' in the manner best suited to carry out the purpose of the law."

Despite this decision announcement is made from the office of the comptroller general that no attempt will be said to the decision. Comptroller McCarl has had conflicts with several departments, and is charged with attempting he is king of the government's purse.

MUST NOTIFY THE STATE BEFORE THEY CAN QUIT

Denver, May 26.—The state supreme court has upheld the Colorado "can't-strike" provision which makes it illegal for any one to urge others to strike without giving the state commission 30 days' notice.

The court set aside a decision by District Judge Cornforth of Colorado Springs, who dismissed a complaint against Nicholas Fedarcik, a representative of the United Mine Workers, who was charged with "inciting miners to strike" without giving the required 30 days' notice. The supreme court held that the complaint was legal. The miners' representative contended, and failed, but the state supreme court has made valuable contribution to big business by ruling that the Colorado "can't-strike" law applies to all industries and callings.

OWNERS CAUSE SURPLUS.

Washington, May 25.—Coal owners are responsible for "bald-faced misleading statements" in connection with the alleged surplus of 200,000 tons of coal in coal industry, declared a member of the United Mine Workers in testimony filed with the United States coal commission.

The commission is reminded that the coal owners had employed all of these miners, and that the owners were responsible for maintaining 4,000 more mines than needed, and keeping 200,000 more working force in readiness to operate them at all times, though they actually could furnish all the mines only part-time employment.

WILL STRESS TAXATION.

Washington, May 26.—Senator La Follette has let it be known that the question of taxes will be thoroughly aired in the senate at the next session of congress. "Taxation," he said, "will be quite as important a question before the next congress as transportation."

OFFICIALS ASSAIL FEDERAL RAIL PLAN

Washington, May 26.—The interstate commerce commission is holding hearings on its tentative plan to consolidate railroad systems, and to date every railroad president who has appeared before the commission has buried a brick at the scheme.

Under the transportation act, consolidations are not mandatory. The officials reject the commission's plans mainly because they are to be lined up with weaker roads, or may lose strategic positions, or their rivals may be strengthened.

Among the dissenters are Presidents Smith of the New York Central, Willard of the B. & O., Harahan of the Pere Marquette, Loree of the Delaware & Hudson, and Bessler of the Jersey Central, who favor gradual combination rather than arbitrary groupings.

Independent that "teeth" will have to be inserted in the consolidation section of the transportation act, if the various systems are to be combined under direction of the interstate commerce commission. The railroad executives appear to have the natural inclination to hold what power they have and to oppose increased power in their rivals.

The railroad officials are also being censured for their refusal to comply with the "recapture" clause in transportation act which provides for joint use, of equipment and facilities. Senator Robert R. Harries Warfield, president of the Seaboard Air Line, and who was active in urging the adoption of the provision that rate-making provisions of the act were granted by congress for compensation in relation to the railroad hears to another, and were coupled in the act with definite intercarrier compensation. Many executives, having now approved the rate-making provisions, are opposing facility use, he said.

GOOD SHOP CONDITIONS IS PAYING INVESTMENT

Washington, May 26.—A feature of the national conference of social work, held in this city, was the emphasis many of the speakers placed on good wages and good working conditions.

In speaking on the trade value of health, Prof. R. E. Chaddock of Columbia university, New York, said that "industrial efficiency can no longer be defended on humanitarian grounds alone, as it is a matter of economic organization and can be valued in dollars and cents.

"In the past the attitude of industrial management toward workmen has been different from the attitude toward the human factor. Plant and equipment represented an investment. If neglected or misused it not only failed to perform current functions, but as a result it did not return the capital invested and a profit—all of which is charged to depreciation account. But men, rapidly exploited and worn out, could be replaced at any time by simply employing the required work. The employer had not paid for their rearing, nor did he bear the expense of their after keep."

LABOR PAPER BARRED BY SECRET CENSORS

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 26.—The Labor Press, official publication of the A. F. of L. has been notified by the Kitanning chamber of commerce that its second class mailing privilege has refused to permit the solicitation of subscribers in that city.

Kitanning is located 40 miles northeast of here in a coal and brick section. The Labor Free Press is being supported by trade unionists in the district, and is free from secret censors.

BLACKLISTERS ESCAPE.

San Francisco, May 26.—A jury has acquitted 16 members of the union and 16 corporations charged with violating the anti-trust laws in an effort to enforce the anti-union shop, these business men refused to deal with the Labor Clarion, central body of union labor.

The state prosecutor declares civil suits will be instituted to collect damages from the acquitted "anti-trust" violators. The United States attorney is quoted as saying that the acquittal "will be an influence on the federal authorities in preparing a case against the Associated Industries, a group working independently and will not be influenced by the verdict."

HOLDS PICKETING ILLEGAL

New York, May 25.—Justice Smith of the appellate division of the supreme court has ruled that picketing is illegal "when its purpose is to affect a malicious and unwarranted interference with another man's business."

This loosely drawn statement, if upheld, outlaws picketing, as every employer who has a contest with a union is sure that his plant is picketed for a "malicious" purpose.

FEDERAL UNION GROWS

Washington, May 26.—Federal labor union No. 11 has advanced wages $1 a day through mediation. More than 600 workers are benefited.

FORESEES INSURANCE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

New York, May 26.—Insurance for unemployment is a possibility, according to Dr. Isaac M. Rubinow, actuial of a life insurance company, in a speech in this city. His said unemployment is the one remaining risk against which the organization of insurance companies which specializes in dealing with it scientifically.

Among the conditions governing such risks, he said, would be a stipulation to the effect that an employe who was discharged for misconduct would not benefit; nor could an employe who voluntarily left his job.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT DOES NOT STOP MURDER

New York, May 26.—Capital punishment does not stop murder, declared Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing prison, in a speech in this city.

"I have made a study in the last few months of data from all parts of the country," said the prison official, "and I find that there are proofs advanced that are conclusive to my mind that capital punishment is not a deterrent of murder. I find that in states without capital punishment the homicide rate in proportion to the population is less than in those having capital punishment."

HUGE OIL PROFITS.

New York, May 26.—The 60,000 stockholders of Standard Oil company of New Jersey will soon get a melon, thank you.

Profits for 1922 were $46,242,436, after deducting all charges, including $20,000,000 for depreciation and paying all expenses, federal taxes and dividends. Profits for 1921 were the compare with $33,545,920 the previous year.

IS LABOR SCARCE?

Boston, May 26.—Shipping board officials who are recruiting a crew of 1,100 for the Leviathan, the world's largest vessel now in dry dock here, have received 20,000 applications from all parts of the country.

BROOM MAKERS UNITE.

Baltimore, May 26.—Broom and whisk makers in this city have organized and are now affiliated with the trade union movement.

EXPOSE ANTI-UNIONISTS.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 26.—Increased wages and the 44-hour week are part of the agreement signed by the international union and employing printers of the United States and Canada, but the Buckeye-Franklin company, whose manager told officers of the Chamber of Commerce if he signed as his company operates a printing office, will not.

The incident is significant because the Cleveland chamber of commerce is supposed to signify its anti-unionism with sugar and honey.

Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war, is president of the Cleveland chamber, and has been in close accord with President Gompers Mr. Baker denounced the chamber's brand of anti-unionism.

4,000-BARREL OIL GUSHER

Washington, May 26.—A "gusher" with an estimated production of 4,000 barrels of oil a day has been brought in on the Teapot Dome lease in Wyoming.

Control of this oil tract to the Mammoth oil company, a Sinclair corporation, was made by the government through Secretary Fall of the interior department, on April 7, 1922. The lease has been vigorously attacked in and out of congress. Secretary Fall has since resigned, but the public oil property in America has passed from the government's control. The reserve was intended as an oil supply for the navy.